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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By PHIL WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

MR. KREMER'S ADDRESS

To the Electors of the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania.

You are fully aware, fellow-citizens, of the occurrence which took place in the House of Representatives, relative to certain charges against Mr. Clay, contained in a letter of mine which was published in the *Columbian Observer* of Philadelphia. I need not repeat the reasons which finally induced me to decline submitting to the jurisdiction of a committee of the House of Representatives, and of my preference to appeal, through you, to the great tribunal of public opinion. I have heretofore made, by establishing the truth of the allegations, contained in my letter, against Henry Clay. And while, on the other hand, I feel a deep sense of the responsibility under which I act, I cannot but feel at the same time, profoundly impressed with gratitude to an over-ruling Providence, that it has fallen to my lot to be the humble instrument of exposing to the view of an injured People, one of the most daring and dangerous conspiracies against their rights and liberties that has ever been attempted since the foundation of this government.

That you may the more distinctly perceive the grounds upon which I proceeded in making up the opinion I expressed in the letter which appeared in the *Columbian Observer*, and which subsequent events have strengthened and confirmed, I will give you a view of the actual position which Mr. Clay occupied in the Presidential contest, in reference both to his principles and personal predilection; and a brief history of his deportment here, from the meeting of Congress until he published his determination to support John Quincy Adams. And I will here take occasion to premise, that no person can reasonably complain of the harshness or severity of the sentence of condemnation that shall be awarded against him by his own avowed and acknowledged principles; and yet such, you will perceive, is the foundation of the judgment you are called upon to pronounce against Mr. Clay. You may say to him, with strict propriety, "out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee."

It is a political fact, and of general notoriety, that Mr. Clay has uniformly and invariably recognized, ever since he commenced his course in Congress, as a fundamental principle, the right of the people to instruct their representatives, and the corresponding obligation of the Representatives to obey, not only the instructions, but the known will of his constituents, however ascertained. In a speech which he delivered, in the year 1817, on the proposition to repeal the celebrated Compensation law, he used the following words: "I care not how I ascertain the will of my constituents, or what is the evidence of it; it is sufficient for me that I know it. In all questions of expediency, that will be the rule of my conduct." Such is the principle to which Mr. Clay declares his allegiance. It remains to be inquired, whether he has not violated that allegiance. As soon as it became doubtful whether Mr. Clay would be returned to the House of Representatives, as one of the three highest candidates for the Presidency, the inquiry naturally arose, who was the second choice of those Western states that had given him their electoral votes? Upon this question, I believe, there was no difference of opinion—all admitted that Jackson would be preferred to either of the other candidates, by an overwhelming majority. As to Kentucky, especially, there was no semblance of a doubt expressed. The gentlemen from the state, admitted that, in a contest with

Mr. Adams before the People, Gen. Jackson would receive ten votes to his one. In confirmation of this opinion, the legislature of that state, by a vote almost seven to one, had passed resolutions instructing their representatives in Congress to vote for Gen. Jackson. Those who opposed these resolutions in the Kentucky legislature acted upon the avowed ground, that the opinion of the People of Kentucky, was so notoriously in favor of Gen. Jackson, that such instructions were unnecessary; and that it was a reflection on the principles and integrity of their members here, to suppose, for a moment, that they would vote against them.

All accounts concurred, and still concur, in establishing this to be the general sentiment of the Western states. Neither Mr. Clay nor his friends have ventured to deny it: The fact is incontrovertible. What, then, is the position which Mr. Clay occupied, in the presidential contest, in reference to his avowed principles? He was a representative from Kentucky, and constitutionally bound by the will of his constituents, and yet, knowing that the wishes, not only of his own constituents, but of almost all those who supported him in the west, were in favor of Gen. Jackson, Adams, he pursued a course in direct opposition to those wishes. He sinned against light and knowledge, and stands self-condemned by his own principles. He has not only violated what I believe, but what he has solemnly admitted, to be the principles of the constitution and the rights of the People. But what was the opinion he held out as regards his personal predilections? It is notorious, that the whole of the canvass for the Presidency, until some time after the meeting of Congress, Mr. Clay assumed a position of peculiar and decided hostility to the election of Mr. Adams. For the last eight years he had spoken of him, not only in terms of disrespect, but even of contempt and ridicule. At the commencement of Mr. Monroe's administration, he had fixed an envious eye upon the State Department, which is believed and known by many, then in public life: That appointment, however, could not be obtained; but the Department of War was offered to him, which he declined accepting, and has frequently given a reason for so doing, that he could not serve under an apostate federalist.

In the course of the canvass, pamphlets and essays of great labor and ability have been published by his friends in Kentucky, with a view to expose the conduct of Mr. Adams in the negotiation at Ghent, and to prove the tendency of that conduct was to sacrifice the interests of western states to the eastern fishing privileges. In addition to all this, Mr. Clay's pretended friends here, and those, too, who have since joined in voting for Mr. Adams, had admitted, that in canvassing for Mr. Clay before the people of Kentucky, they had urged the argument that if Clay was not presented to Congress as one of the three from whom a choice should be made, Adams would certainly be elected. Thus holding up Mr. Adams as the most odious of all the candidates, a sort of bug-bear, to frighten the people in the support of Mr. Clay. All these facts are well known, and I challenge Mr. Clay to contradict them—a hundred witnesses would rise up to confront him if he should—his own "conscience," that flexible and delusive guide which he "interrogates" on all great occasions; even that would confront him.

In determining to support Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay not only abandoned his constituents and violated those fundamental principles by which he had admitted himself to be bound to them, but he threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of the man denounced by him as peculiarly hostile to the interest of the west, and of whose pretensions to the Presidency he had spoken in all places and upon all occasions, in language of contempt.

Having thus shown the position occupied by Mr. Clay in the Presidential election, as regards both his avowed

political principles and his avowed political antipathies, I shall proceed to give you a brief history of his deportment here, since the meeting of Congress, so far as that deportment calculated to explain the transaction, which is the subject of this communication. But here let me premise, that a peculiar manner, the character and deportment of the members from the west—and none more so than Mr. Clay.

Upon this occasion, however, he enveloped himself in profound mystery from the beginning of the session until the 24th of January, when all at once, it was announced that five western states had determined to vote for Mr. Adams, and that he would be elected, and Mr. Clay be Secretary of State. The question naturally suggested itself, Why this strange reserve on the part of Mr. Clay? The Presidential election had been long before the nation—the three prominent candidates had been as long known to him—the state of public opinion in relation to them was also known to him. What was it that he hesitated to know, before he made up his mind to the course he should pursue? The very fact of his holding back his opinion, when it was evident that so much depended upon his course, gave just ground to suspect that he was waiting to see whether he could not make some political arrangements that would serve to promote his present and future elevation. But the conduct pursued by Mr. Clay, in relation to his friends, was still more strongly calculated to create this unfavorable impression as to his motives.

It was known that some of those friends, who afterwards voted for Mr. Adams, when they first came to Washington, yielding to the will of their constituents, and the natural inclination of their own minds, had declared they would vote for General Jackson, in preference to Mr. Adams. It was also calculated, and will now be admitted, that Mr. Clay had put a check upon this disposition of his friends to come out frankly with their sentiments, and prevailed upon such of them as he could control (those who finally voted for Adams) to remain uncommitted. What, I ask, could have been the motive of Mr. Clay, in persuading his friends to remain uncommitted? Without the disclosures which time has since made, was it unnatural that such conduct should excite strong suspicions as to his views and motives? But he did not stop here: after he made firm his first position of his, by inducing his friends to remain uncommitted, he ventured upon another advance, and prevailed upon them to come to the preliminary agreement that they would all go together, before they should determine on the candidate they would finally support. Nothing could be more artful, nothing more characteristic of the designs which were soon after developed, than this management on the part of Mr. Clay. By prevailing on a majority of the representatives of five Western States to agree that they would all go together, two important points were accomplished. In the first place it gave their representatives a sort of artificial courage to go in opposition to the will of their constituents. So important was it, in this point of view, that it is an undoubted fact, that one at least of the western members, (the sole representative of a state,) was induced to vote for Mr. Adams by this consideration alone, according to his own declaration, and contrary to his previous determination to vote for General Jackson. In the second place, this preliminary determination of the friends of Mr. Clay, that they would go together, demonstrated to the competing candidates, the extent of the power which was in the hands of Mr. Clay, and taken in connexion with the fact, that they remained uncommitted, almost amounted to an invitation to come and make a bid. What other possible mode could Mr. Clay have in bringing his friends to that determination?

If this argument is properly examined and analyzed, it will be found pregnant with inferences illustrative of the

conduct and motives of Mr. Clay. But in order that it may be more fully understood, I will advert for a moment to another piece of evidence, which naturally falls into this part of my narrative. After the close of the last session of Congress, some of the friends of Mr. Clay, no doubt with his knowledge and approbation, published in the *National Intelligencer*, an Address, in which they declared their determination "to adhere to him to the end, under all circumstances," urging his friends throughout the Union to adhere firmly together, stating as an inducement for such adherence "that if they could not elect him, they could, by acting together, control the event." The fact is undoubted, that some of his friends in Congress had declared that they would hold the balance in their hands, and could thereby control the arrangements of the new administration." Take these circumstances in connection with the argument made by the five western states to infer, but that the parties to it were actuated by some common motive and motive and common impulse were, will be obvious by considering who they were. That made the address that entered into the compact. Mr. Clay was the only connecting link which united them; and it was Mr. Clay that prevailed upon them to come to the understanding.

In the midst of all these circumstances, so well calculated to excite alarming suspicions in my mind, that there was something rotten in the state of Denmark, I was warned by a member of the House of Representatives, that the friends of Adams had made overtures to those of Clay, proposing to make Clay Secretary of State, if they would aid in the election of Adams; and that we were in great danger of being defeated in the election of Jackson, unless we would consent to fight them with their own weapons. I soon after met Mr. Francis Johnson, of Kentucky, the intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Clay, who had previously often told me, that Jackson was his choice next to Clay, and on one occasion had assured me, that Kentucky would come out strong for Jackson. Upon my enquiring of him at this moment, as to the disposition he seemed to hesitate, and observed "that Kentucky is not dead yet;" alluding (as I understood) to Mr. Clay's exclusion from the House; adding "that we yet hold the balance in our hands: That if Jackson should be elected, it is said Adams will remain Secretary of State, and in that case nothing could be done for Kentucky; and we wish to know if we aid in electing Jackson, what the friends of Jackson will do for Kentucky." A member of Congress from Tennessee came up at this moment, and though he did not hear all the conversation, yet well remembers the concluding remarks made by Mr. Johnson.

Both of us replied to him in substance, that Jackson's friends could give no pledges; that he must be elected on principle, or not at all. I added that Kentucky would be rewarded by the honor of having aided to elevate the choice of the nation to the Presidential chair.

Here let it be borne in mind, that persons disposed to practice such an outrage, would not themselves consent to be seen in it. Mr. Clay would, of course, seek, rather thro' his friends than by himself, to feel and sift and ascertain, in the most distant and private manner, what could be done at such a time and under such circumstances: The conduct and actions of his intimate friends are to be considered illustrative of his own views and wishes, because a subject in which his political sagacity might perhaps have a tendency to restrain him.

A very active friend of Mr. Clay's did, in substance, say to a friend of Gen. Jackson's, that Mr. Clay could expect nothing from the administration of Jackson; for, if elected, there was no doubt Dewitt Clinton and Calhoun would be his principal advisers." Mr. Storrs, of New York, also the devoted friend of Mr. Clay, previously to the consummation of the arrangement, by which Clay's friends were to support Adams, was the decided advocate of Jackson and violently opposed to Adams: repeatedly within the hearing of members, he declared his determination, under no circumstances to vote for Adams. He on one occasion, observed, that it was not possible for Adams to obtain the vote of New York, unless the friends of Crawford should vote for him; but, "let them do it if they dare." Yet, as soon as Mr. Clay made his arrangements to support Mr. Adams, Mr. Storrs changed his ground and became an active partizan in the same cause. Mr. Scott of Missouri, was known to be openly and decidedly oppos-

ed to Mr. Adams. After it was reported that Clay had induced certain states to join in the support of Mr. Adams, Mr. Scott stated to two of the friends of Jackson, that "it was reported that Clay and his friends held a meeting and determined on supporting Adams; that he did not believe it, but if they had, without letting him know it, he would be damned if he would not kick up; that he was one of Clay's best friends, in the shambles; that he was neither to be bargained for nor sold; that he would vote for whom he pleased; that he was more friendly to Jackson than to Adams; and that, Clay out of the way, his people were in favor of Jackson."

But independent of this evidence in support of the declarations contained in my letter, the appointment of Secretary of State has actually been offered to Mr. Clay, and he has had the extraordinary boldness to brave public opinion by accepting the offer. "Whom God intends to destroy, he first deprives of understanding." Surely Mr. Clay must have been impelled by some fatal madness to take this step, which lays open the motives of his conduct, and gives the seal of him. Not only by his own words, but by his own acts, does he stand convicted. It is a matter well worthy of consideration, whether it is not against the spirit of the constitution for any Member of Congress to accept an appointment under a President for whom he has voted. But whatever doubt may be entertained upon this question, there can be none, that any high minded and honorable man, if placed in the situation and circumstances of Mr. Clay, would not only have promptly refused the appointment, but would have shrunk from it as from the contact of pollution.

There is demonstration in the very statement of the case. What is it? Mr. Clay, always avowing that the popular will imposed a constitutional obligation of obedience upon the representatives, and standing forth, on all occasions, as the champion of the interests of the West, after nearly two months of dubious silence and mysterious concealment, on the Presidential election, with other circumstances indicating that he was waiting for a political bargain or arrangement, the friends of Gen. Jackson had been rejected, prevails upon the representatives, not only of his own state, but of four other Western states, against the known and admitted will of their constituents, to give their support to Mr. Adams, of whose political capacity he had habitually spoken with contempt, and whom he had denounced as being more adverse to the interests of the west than any other candidate. And, as a consummation of this most unnatural coalition, and in violation of every sentiment of delicacy, Mr. Clay accepts of the office of prime minister under the man whom he had actually made President. Yes, my fellow-citizens, it is a melancholy fact, that Mr. Clay has made Mr. Adams President, in direct opposition to the known will of the American People—an act of daring and desperate usurpation which is only excused by the yielding compliance with which he receives the reward of his treachery to his own principles and abandonment of duty to his constituents.

Recurring to the specific charges of my letter, have I not redeemed my pledges, and made them good? I stated that "Henry Clay had transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams." Has not time disclosed the reality? Can any human being, acquainted with circumstances, doubt that it was by the agency of Mr. Clay, and by that alone, that the members of five western states were induced, contrary to the wishes of their constituents, to vote for Mr. Adams? There is no part of the Union where the people maintain their right to instruct their representatives, even in matters of legislation, with more jealous inflexibility, than in the western states. The doctrine is regarded as so sound, that no representative ever thinks of questioning it. And I will venture to say, there is not a member now in Congress from the west, who has not repeatedly avowed it. Can it be believed then, that some twenty or thirty of the representatives of such a people, holding such principles, would have thought for a moment of voting for Mr. Adams, who was known to be odious to the western people, and against Jackson, who was known to be their decided choice if it had not been for the influence of Henry Clay? The thing is incredible. No, fellow citizens, Mr. Clay has to answer for the double sin of defeating the will of his constituents, and of sacrificing his friends at the shrine of his own un-

* I have certificates in my possession to prove all these statements.

chastened ambition. He wilfully and artfully prevailed upon them to act as a party, acknowledging him as the head, and regarding his promotion as the primary object, and then, by his insidious devices, deluding them into the belief that the accomplishment of this party end (his own elevation) was a justifiable motive of political action.

I also stated "that, as a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it was said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay was to be appointed Secretary of State." This time has verified to be the very letter. He has been offered the appointment of Secretary of State, and has agreed to accept it. It would, therefore, now be regarded as affected squeamishness in me, were I to say "it is believed" that the appointment of Secretary of State is the consideration given for the support rendered by Mr. Clay to Mr. Adams. I entertain no doubt upon the subject; and, if it constituted a punishable offence, I believe the evidence would be sufficient to produce a conviction before any impartial jury in the United States.

But, fellow-citizens, I am not satisfied with proving merely the specific charges contained in my letter; I am desirous of convincing you, that the strong terms of reprobation in which I spoke of the course of conduct of the coalition, were not like those used in his very celebrated "card," but, in the language of a patriot, shocked at the corruption of the times, and at the degradation of his country. When I expressed the opinion, that men professing democracy, had been found root of the tree of liberty; that a bargain had taken place, such as was only equalled by the famous Burr conspiracy of 1801. I stated what I had well considered, and was now fully prepared to demonstrate. I did not use courtly phrases; for, if I had possessed the most unlimited command of them, I should have disdained to use them on such an occasion. I considered it no time to crimp and starch my phraseology, when the fundamental principles of the constitution were about to be violated, and the will of the nation, contemned, despised and defeated. I felt then, fellow-citizens, as I am sure you now feel, because I then foresaw what has since been realized. And what is it? An act of usurpation (regarding the spirit and principles of the Constitution) more daring and atrocious than that which was attempted by Aaron Burr, and which has consigned his name to infamy. What are the conceded and undisputed facts of the case?

If Mr. Clay had not been a candidate—if he had not divided and distracted the would have received the electoral votes of Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri, thirty-three in number, making his entire vote one hundred and thirty-two, being one more than a majority of the whole number. It is thus incontrovertible, that a majority of the People of the United States, and the People of fourteen states out of twenty-four which compose the Union, preferred Gen. Jackson, not only to Mr. Adams, but to either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Adams; and that Mr. Clay, with no possible hope of success, was avowedly the instrument of preventing an election by the People, and of bringing the question into the House of Representatives. The fact cannot be too deeply impressed. The fact is no less true, than in a single contest with Mr. Adams before the People of the United States, Gen. Jackson would have obtained two-thirds of the electoral votes, and the vote of more than two-thirds of the states composing the Union. With these undeniable facts staring him in face and a full knowledge that he had already prevented the will of the nation from being carried into effect,

Mr. Clay induced a majority of the representatives of five states, against the known will of the People of those states, the known will of two-thirds of the People of the United States, and more than two-thirds of the states, to vote for John Quincy Adams. Is not this violating the sovereignty of the People; prostituting the highest official emblem of that sovereignty, and laying the axe at the very root of the tree of Liberty? What was there in the famous Burr conspiracy to equal the daring atrocity of this? In the case of Burr it was not pretended, that in Congress, more than two States voted against the will of their constituents. But in this case the representatives of five states, to say nothing of Maryland, voted evidently against the will of their constituents. In the case of Burr, he was sustained by party feeling, and a majority of members who voted went in accordance with the states they represented. In this case there was no party feeling to which Mr. Clay's opposition to Gen. Jackson could be ascribed; and we must, therefore, set it down to his own selfish and ambitious views, which he has suffered to prevail over the will of the people, and the honor and happiness and tranquility of the nation. It cannot be disguised that Mr. Clay was principally governed by the calculation, that if General Jackson should be now elected, his own prospects, as a western candidate, would be diminished; but that

the election of Mr. Adams, through his support, would secure him the position of "his apparent" in the office of Secretary of State, and the future support of Mr. Adams' friends in New England. These selfish and ambitious calculations were no doubt the basis of this unnatural, this "unholy coalition" between Adams and Clay. You are, therefore, called upon, by every consideration that can influence freemen, to disappoint these base calculations, and vindicate your violated rights and tarnished sovereignty, by discarding from your confidence the parties to this conspiracy. By the reverence and feelings which you owe to the principles of the constitution—by your love of that liberty which was purchased and consecrated by the blood of your revolutionary ancestors—by the detestation with which you contemplate corrupt coalitions between political intriguers—by the indignation you must feel for your wrongs, and the regard you must feel for posterity—you are solemnly invoked to exterminate this sin from the land, by making an awful example of the perpetrators of the horrid deed. But let this be done in a manner that will, at the same time, vindicate your rights and maintain your dignity. Pay respect to the existing authorities, that good may be drawn out of evil. Do not follow the examples set you of violating the spirit of the constitution; but let your resolve be as fixed and unalterable as it is dignified and temperate: That, as your rights have been violated, and the sin of ingratitude fixed upon us in the person of Andrew Jackson, in his person will you vindicate those rights, and, by his elevation, wipe not give your sanction to Mr. Clay's denunciation of General Jackson as "a military chieftain;" but let him know that the Hero who saves the republic should not thereby incur the ban of proscription; and there is yet virtue enough among you to prefer the unsuspected purity and unbending integrity of a Patriot, Hero, and Statesman, to the doubtful morality and desperate adventure, of a "political gambler."

All that I have done in this business has been done under a firm belief that my duty to you and my country required it at my hands. With feelings of gratitude for the many marks of confidence you have so frequently evinced towards me, I remain your fellow-citizen,

G. KREMER.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1825.

JACKSON AND LA FAYETTE.

On Wednesday the 4th ult. General La Fayette was splendidly entertained at Nashville, (Tenn.) where a Public Dinner was given in his honor.

At four o'clock he was conducted to the Nashville Inn, where he partook of an excellent dinner to which he had been invited by the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity. General Jackson officiated as President, assisted by G. W. Campbell, H. M. Rutledge, J. Somerville, and F. Grundy, Esqrs., Vice-Presidents. After dinner the following among other toasts were given.

1. The age in which we live—Auspicious to the reign of free principles; kings are forced to unite against liberty, and despotism is on the defensive.
2. The Constitution of the U. States—Combining the excellencies and excluding the defects of all other forms of government, it has promoted the glory and happiness of America.
3. The American Eagle—Its beak an object of terror to the minions of despotism; its wings an adequate protection to the friends of liberty.
4. The memory of the illustrious Washington.
5. Our distinguished Guest—Youth, fortune, the charms of domestic felicity and his own blood were his willing sacrifice in the cause in which our fathers suffered: he is welcome to the bosom of the West, and he shall have the hearts of our children.

Gen. La Fayette rose and expressed his acknowledgments for the gratifying toast that had been drunk with so much affection to him. He then proposed the following sentiment:

The state of Tennessee and the city of Nashville—May our revolutionary legacies forever unite with the splendid laurels of the last war, to form one of the perpetual bonds of union between every part of the American confederacy.

6. The surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution—Long may they live to enjoy the blessings secured by their valor and patriotism.

7. The memory of the departed Heroes of the Revolution.

8. General Green—The restorer of the arms of the South, and the friend of La Fayette.

9. France—Absolute or free, in glory or decay, she is still entitled to our gratitude for the generous support in the day of difficulty and trial.

10. The Officers and Soldiers of France, who assisted in achieving the Independence of America.

11. The Patriots of Greece—Strength

and victory to the arm that strikes for liberty.

The new Republics of the South—May the success of their efforts result in the emancipation of the whole continent.

13. The general diffusion of Knowledge—Essential to the existence of a republic; the best security of the liberties of people.

VOLUNTEERS.

General Jackson, president of the day—The Nation's Guest—Tyrants have oppressed him, but freemen delight to do him honor.

General La Fayette said he was doubly proud of the sentiments which had been just now expressed, the more gratifying when given by the illustrious president of the dinner, and gave the following toast:

The lines of Orleans.

By Judge Campbell—The sons of classic Greece—Whose ancestors shed an imperishable lustre on the military and literary world, now bravely contending against fearful odds for independence; may they find among their natives a Washington, and among their allies a La Fayette, to lead them on to victory, to glory, and a free government.

By Major Wash, of St. Louis—The warm hearted and gallant Tennesseans, who rushed down the father of rivers like a mountain torrent, rolling back the tide of war.

By Col. Hynes—Timothy Demunbrune—he patriarch of Tennessee, our fellow-citizen, who is now present, and the first white man that settled in the country.

By Gen. Robert Purdy—The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution—Who death beats the GENERAL, may they be prepared to march without a sigh.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Virginia, held at Richmond week before last, a letter was received from the managers of the Colonization Society, requesting them to recommend to the "congregations under the care of this Convention collections in behalf of the Colonization Society, to be taken up on the 4th of July, or the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day." The Convention accordingly came to the resolution, that they had "witnessed, with the deepest emotions of gratitude to God, the degree of success with which it has pleased him to bless the efforts" of that Society; that "they observe, with pleasure, an increasing interest in its prosperity every where manifested throughout this Union, and particularly in the proceedings of the last Legislature of this State;" they therefore recommend "continued and increasing exertions in its favor to the charitable and patriotic in this diocese;" and that collections be made in the respective churches, in pursuance of the request of the Colonization Society.

The Lincoln Agricultural Society, convened in Lincoln on the 10th ult. and was favored with an agricultural essay, by Maj. Henderson; after which the Ploughing Matches and Cattle Show took place, and the following premiums were awarded, viz:

- To John Abernathy, Esq. for the best two horse plough, \$5
- To the same, for the best single horse plough, 3
- To Anderson Turbyfill, for the best Colt, 5
- To Maj. L. Henderson, for the best Mule Colt, 5
- To Vardry McBee, for the best heifer calf, 3
- To Mrs. Coulter, for the best Coverlet, 2
- To Col. Daniel Hoke, for the best quality and largest quantity of Wool, shorn from 5 sheep, being 19lbs. of nett wool, 2

A patent has just been obtained for a Cast Iron Grist Mill, by Henry Bailly of Washington city. This mill will grind all kinds of grain fine enough for any purpose; and is also, calculated to break and grind ears of corn, Oil Cake, Plaster, &c. by the power of one horse, at the rate of ten bushels per hour. A specimen of its work has been sent to the Editors of the Intelligencer. The sample is decisive as to the power and performance of this mill.

The French Army Peace Establishment is fixed, by a Royal Ordinance, for the year 1825, at three hundred and fifty-five thousand men. What a peace establishment! such is the consequence of an ill-digested system, in which the people bear no part.

Pirates—Accounts from St. Thomas, state, that intelligence was received there on the 5th, of a piratical vessel off Porto Rico, in consequence of which, the U. S. schooner Grampus immediately went in pursuit.

The U. S. vessels at Sacketts Harbor, have been sold to Captain Robert Huguin, of Oswego, who will break them up, and remove the materials to Oswego.

Revell & Templeton.

TAILORS, SALISBURY.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the Tailoring Business in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States; the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received a large lot of the season. Likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage. We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825.

Stolen

FROM the subscriber's stable, in this county, in the Forks of the Yadkin, near the Surry line, 44 miles from Huntsville, on the main road leading from Huntsville to Mocksville, on the 13th of May last, at night, a light bay horse, better than 15 hands high, 4 years old, tolerably well made, only a little crooked behind, but his foreparts well formed; racks well, and will trot some, but very rough, and has a very grand carriage; a small star in his face, with a black mane and tail—this, thin, tail thick; a dark, or rather black, mane, very dark, to his knees, and has a remarkably large shag. The horse was stolen by a man whose name is Alexander James, as he said: he had been about Wilkesborough awhile back, and came down to a camp meeting at Ward's camp-ground, and saw the horse there; and after he went back to Wilkesborough, he said he was coming down to get a horse he had bargained for when down: he came down, stole the horse, went back, and said he had got his horse, gave \$80 for him, to John Brunt: he got the horse shod in Wilkesborough on the 15th of May. Said James is about 6 feet high, weighs, as he said 168 pounds; was 29 years old, well made, steps quick and pert, light complexioned; has a thick beard, very hairy, the hairs being nearly an inch long on the back of his hands, his hair of a sandy color—wears his little finger nails half an inch long, but the rest of his nails short; his eyes are blue, has a down look, and when standing keeps his mouth half open, and says his occupation is teaching school, and that he came from Shelbyville, Bedford county, West Tennessee. A reward of thirty dollars will be given to any person who will take up the thief and horse, and secure them so that I can get them—or I will pay in proportion if only one can be got, and all charges.

JOHN BRUNT.

Rowan co., N. C. May 31, 1825.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from my plantation near Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia, about the 20th of last month, a negro fellow by the name of HENRY, about 21 years, old, dark complexion, well made, rather over the common size, and very likely. This fellow was purchased last December in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and is probably attempting to return thither, as he is said to have left a wife who was a free woman, and late in the employment of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford in Washington City, as a house servant. The above reward will be paid for said fellow if delivered to me at my plantation, or \$20 for securing him in any jail, so I get him again.

ELI S. SHORTER.

May 10, 1825.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825.

Notice.

THE mercantile concern heretofore carried on in Morganton, under the firm of Erwin, Suddeth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement to A. H. Erwin or John Suddeth, in Morganton, or their accounts and notes may be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. H. ERWIN,
JNO. SUDDETH,
J. ERWIN.

June 4, 1825.

Stop the Thief!

WAS stolen from the stable of Mrs. Hedgegood, in Marlborough district, South Carolina, six miles above the old Court-House, a dark chestnut sorrel Horse, about 15 hands high, well proportioned, a small white streak in his face, his two fore feet somewhat split, remarkably fat when he left home, and very round bodied, large mane and tail, his tail not very long; the horse had received a blow, a few days before he was stolen, with a switch, in his right eye, so that his eye is a little weak; he performs well in harness, racks some, although rather clumsy, and speedies his hind legs very wide. A very liberal reward, and all expenses, will be given to any person who will detect the thief, and secure the horse, and give information to Mrs. Catharine Hedgegood, in Marlborough district, South Carolina, six miles from the old Court House.

For Catharine Hedgegood,
JAMES M. SANDERS.

June 6, 1825.

Strayed from the Subscriber.

ON the 26th May, a slim bay Mare, about seven years old, has a spot in one of her eyes, and all round. I expect she will am for Wythe county, Virginia. Any person taking up said mare, and sending her to me in Anson county, shall receive a suitable reward, and be paid for her expenses.

June 1, 1825.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the return to my plantation, 15 miles from Salisbury, on the road to Hatteras, a white Mare, of two stray Horses: one a white mare, upwards of fifteen hands high, long mane and tail, heavy with foal, about eleven years old, a lofty carriage when rode; the other a black gelding, with a glass eye, about fifteen hands high, six years old, drooped rump. Both horses will work, and are both marked with the gear. The above reward will be given, without my being accountable for other expenses.

June 11, 1825.

Examination.

ANDREWS & JONES, Principals of the North Carolina Female Academy, at Oxford, inform the public that the semi-annual Examination of their pupils will commence on Wednesday the 29th of June, and continue for three days. The exercises of the institution will be resumed the week following, there being a summer vacation. Board and tuition sixty dollars per session. Those who wish for further particulars are requested to apply to the principals.

Oxford, May, 1825.

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, is a friendly neighborhood, and good society; the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for cash, at reduced prices: the goods consist of one Doz Goods; also, some Glass, China, Delfware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

G. M.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd., at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th ult. two apprentices boys, by the names of Nathan Wade, and Charles Earnhardt; the former was between 18 and 19 years of age; and the latter about 20 years; they were both learning the hating business, and may probably attempt to get work. All persons are forbidden to trust either of them on any account, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting. About \$40 worth of gold was missing from the subscriber's house after the above lads left; and should they attempt to trade it, the persons to whom they give it, will please give information.

June 6, 1825.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
MR. WILLIAM WYNES, late of Jasper county, and State of Georgia, hath this day informed me that some false reports have been put in circulation in this neighborhood, relative to his character, and which reports are believed by many good citizens to be prejudicial. This will certify, that William Wynes lived near me during his stay in Georgia, and was esteemed as an honest, correct young man; and so far as my information extends, he left but no neighborhood with the same credit that he had formerly done on similar occasions, to visit this state.

JAMES COWAN.

Charlotte, May 17, 1825.

National Celebrations.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Salisbury, and vicinity, in the court-house, on the 28th ult. suitable arrangements were entered into for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence. A committee to prepare toasts, another to make the necessary arrangements for a dinner, and a third to get up and manage a Ball, were appointed. A gentleman well qualified for the task, was requested, and has consented, to deliver an Oration on the occasion.

Those citizens, or strangers, who can make it convenient, are respectfully invited to participate in the celebration.

4th of JULY in CONCORD.

The citizens of Cabarrus County having been notified, met in Concord to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July next, at which meeting John E. Mahan, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and J. L. Beard, Sec'y.

On motion, Resolved, that the Rev'd John Robinson be invited to introduce the observances of the day with Prayer. James G. Spears was appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, Lawson H. Alexander to deliver the Oration; Col. James A. Means was appointed marshal of the day, and David Coleman assistant.

Ordered, That the Captain of the Light Infantry be requested to parade his company on that day. Ordered, that the Captain of the Cavalry be requested to parade his company on the occasion; also, that the Col. of the County be requested to join in procession.

On motion, Ordered, that the surviving Patriots of '76, residing in the county, be particularly invited to attend and partake of the festivities of the day, gratis; and accordingly, they are hereby invited. The Proceedings of the day will end with a dinner, to be furnished by John Barringer Vice President. The procession will move at 12 o'clock.

On motion, Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian.

J. L. BEARD, Sec'y.

Statesville, Fredrick county, June 4, 1825.

We, the Students of Fort Defiance Academy, called a meeting for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the forty-ninth anniversary of American Independence; whereupon, Richard E. Fortune was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted, viz: James R. C. Neagle to deliver an oration, suitable to the occasion; Jeremiah S. Waugh, to read the Declaration of Independence; Richard E. Fortune was appointed President, and Thos. D. Spratt, Vice President of the day.

The committee appointed to draft toasts, consist of Messrs. Richard E. Fortune, Henry Ellis, Thos. D. Spratt, James E. Kerr, Jason J. Hicklin and Samuel Hargrave. Those appointed to preserve order during the celebration, are Messrs. John McJimsey and Jason J. Hicklin; John McJimsey was appointed to deliver an introductory speech, previous to the delivery of the oration and reading of the Declaration of Independence.

Since we have taken it into consideration to celebrate the 4th of July, the citizens of Statesville, and vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend at the court-house, and participate with us in the expected celebration.

The citizens of Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, held a meeting, a short time since, and entered into arrangements for celebrating the ensuing anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

MEINTOSH and the CREEKS.

A writer in the Charleston Courier of the 28th ult. gives the following statement of facts, relative to the treaty with the Creek Indians:

"The following I believe to be an honest statement of facts. The commissioners went out authorized to treat with the proper authorities of the whole Creek nation. They could not treat thus, and one of them went to Washington to obtain instructions, which would authorize a treaty with a part of the nation only. Such instructions, the President, (Mr. Monroe,) absolutely refused; but he allowed the commission to be kept open, and the treaty was renewed. An agreement (or a treaty) was concluded with a part of the nation only; and, indeed, it would seem a very small part—most certainly a minority, in whatever way the authority of the nation may be distributed. This treaty was reported by the commissioners, and was approved and ratified. And lastly, the chiefs who signed it, were murdered."

Holy Alliance.—Accounts from Milan of the 24th March, state that great preparations were making for the reception of their Imperial Majesties. Their presence has attracted a vast number of strangers, and several hotels had been hired at high prices. It was believed that in the month of May, all the Sovereigns of Italy except the Pope would meet at Milan. There was to be a camp in the neighborhood, composed of the greater part of the Austrian troops in Italy. In the month of June their Imperial Majesties were to visit Florence, but nothing was said of their going to Rome.

Five Dollar Bills of the Planters' and Mechanics Bank of South Carolina, altered to Tens, are in circulation in Charleston.

Salisbury:

JUNE 14, 1825.

MEANS, CLAY and KREMER.

We this week, in pursuance of a previous determination, commence the publication of the controversy between Messrs. Kremer and Clay. We insert Mr. Kremer's letter entire in this number, and shall commence Mr. Clay's reply in our next.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ON WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

To dilate on the utility and necessity of a common and uniform system of Weights and Measures, would be superfluous. Few subjects have perplexed legislators more, than to discover a standard of weights and measures at once uniform, unchangeable, and adapted to the use of the community. Notwithstanding the endeavors of the legislative powers of this country, England and France, to discover or invent such a standard, it has, in a great measure, eluded their search. The causes of this difficulty are chiefly these: 1. No invariable standard exists in nature to which we can easily and frequently recur; 2. It is impossible to convey by words only, an adequate idea of extent, weight or dimension; 3. A standard, therefore, must first be made and deposited in some secure place, according to which all others must be fashioned. In the multiplication of copies, it would be miraculous if frequent and important errors did not occur, when we consider that, for the most part, they must be copies of copies—and likewise the variations to which matter is subject, both in dimension and weight, under different degrees of heat and cold, and different pressures of the atmosphere.

But as my object is not to enumerate the difficulties to be encountered, or the obstacles to be overcome, I shall return from this digression to the consideration of weights and measures, as shall make, ready and ready to the public measure. By a law of this state, enacted previous to the American Revolution, and which is yet in force, it is ordered that no person "shall make use, in trading, of any other weights or measures than are made and used according to the standard in his majesty's (the King of Great Britain) exchequer, and the statutes of England in that case provided." &c. The standards of a bushel (of which there are several) in the English exchequer, as appears from accurate measurements made by skillful and eminent artists, differ very considerably from each other. For these differences, no adequate reason can be assigned in the perishableness of the materials: for some of the oldest standards are the largest. But notwithstanding this diversity in the standards of capacity, the Winchester bushel, a cylinder of 18 1/2 inches diameter, and 8 inches depth, has always been recognized by the Legislatures of the several U. States (except Connecticut) as the standard bushel. A measure of these dimensions contains 2150 4/7 cubic inches. To make a measure of this capacity sufficiently accurate for common use (or for a county standard) with a Gunter's scale, would not be difficult to a skillful artist. I say with a Gunter's scale, for from the great number of these scales scattered over the country, and the ease with which they may be compared with each other, and with other measures of extension, they have attained an accuracy scarcely to be expected.

But here another difficulty is to be encountered. Uniformity of weights and measures is acknowledged to be an object of primary importance. Uniformity with what, or whom? Surely uniformity among them, between whom there is intercourse. According to returns made by the Collectors of customs in this state, to the Secretary of the United States, it appears that the bushels used at these custom houses differ from the Winchester bushel, and from each other; their capacities are as follows:

That at Edenton,	2160.78 cub. in.
Newbern,	2115.60 do. do.
Ocracoke,	2151.10 do. do.
Washington,	2128.02 do. do.

Average contents in cub. in. of the bushels used at the custom houses in this state.

This average measure is less than the Winchester bushel, by 11 1/2 1/2 cub. in.—a difference of 10 bushels in measuring 2000 bushels. In this calculation, I have omitted to notice the measure used at Plymouth, because there must be an error in it, for it contains 100 cub. in. more than any other.

I have omitted the contents of the other vessels of capacity, because the contents of a bushel being known, these may be easily found by subdivision.

I may examine the subject of weights at some other time. Suffice it for the present to observe, that 1728 cubic inches of spring water, at the temperature of 56 degrees, weigh 1000 ounces, avoirdupois: Consequently 2150 4/7 cub. in. (the Winchester bushel) contain 77 lbs. 12 oz. 74 drams of the same water.

Measures of extent are made to so great a degree of mathematical exactness, that we cannot wish them nearer perfection for common use.

I have made these observations, expecting that some person better acquainted with this subject, will suggest a method by which we may arrive at uniformity, so desirable and necessary in weights and measures.

METRETES.

Note.—The bushel used at the custom house in Charleston, S. C. contains 2172 3/4 cubical inches. In Norfolk, Va. the collector of customs uses a bushel containing 2127 3/4 cub. in.

The extra session of the Legislature of Georgia, commenced at Milledgeville on the 23d ult. It would seem from the following extract from the speech of Gov. Troup (which is very characteristic of the man) that he is ready to "let slip the dogs of war" against the general government. Gov. Troup speaks more like an infuriated demagogue, than the chief magistrate of a free state.

"Since your last meeting our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns. Besides the resolution presented for the consideration of the Senate by Mr. King of New-York—it is understood that the Attorney-General of the United States, who may be presumed to represent his Government faithfully, and to speak as its mouth piece, has recently maintained before the Supreme

Court, doctrines on this subject, which, if sanctioned by that Tribunal, will make it quite easy for the Congress, by a short decree, to divest this entire interest without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this is the uniform practice of the Government of the United States.—If it wishes principle established which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the Supreme Court, and the principle once settled, the act of Congress follows of course. Soon, very soon, therefore, the United States Government, discarding the mask, will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the Southern Country—one movement of the Congress unrestrained by you, and all is lost. Temporis no longer—make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them, but at their peril—but for its sacred guarantee by the constitution, we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without it—of course, you will noibe a party to it from the moment the General Government shall make that movement.

"If this matter be an evil, it is our own—if it be a sin, we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it, we ask not either their sympathy or assistance—it may be our physical weakness—it is our moral strength. If, like the Greeks and Romans, the moment we cease to be masters we are slaves—we therefore minister like the modern Italian to the luxury and pleasures of our masters—poets, painters, musicians and sculptors we may be—the moral qualities, however, which would make us fair partakers of the grandeur of a great empire, would be gone.—We would stand stripped and desolate under a fervid sun and upon generous soil, a mockery to ourselves, all the very contrast of what, with a little firmness and foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly, now that it is not too late, to step forth; and having exhausted the arguments, to stand by your arms." [And what then?]

THE CREEK INDIANS.

It appears to be an established fact, that Gen. McIntosh was bribed to sell the country of the Creeks to the United States, and that he has fallen a victim to the fury which his sacrifice of the interests of his tribe inspired among the Indians. It appears that a large majority of the nation was opposed to selling their lands in Georgia, and removing beyond the Mississippi. McIntosh was aware of the disposition of the tribe to remove; and the forfeiture of his life was the consequence of his faithlessness to his people.

ELECTIONEERING.

We are glad, (and it must gladden the heart of every American philanthropist,) that the corrupting practice of treating profusely with spirituous liquors during the electioneering season, is becoming so generally reprobated, that it has already been greatly lessened, and must soon be entirely discontinued.

As one among the many proofs of the truth of the above observations, the Grand Jury of Franklin county, at the late spring term of their county court, made a presentment on the subject, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, therefore, unanimously, That it is the sense of this Grand Jury, that the course practised by Candidates for the Legislature, for several weeks before elections, of buying and profusely giving away spirituous liquors, and treating, as it is called, is a most deplorable injury to morals and society, and in its consequences is calculated to destroy the very basis of Republicanism, by putting it out of the power of any prudent man of small property to obtain a seat in the Legislature; while the rich man alone can support the expense of electioneering.

Resolved, unanimously, that as individuals we will discountenance the practice; and to this end, we mutually pledge ourselves, each to the other, upon our words and sacred honor, that we will support no candidate who may hereafter follow the practice of attending public gatherings of the people, especially for a few weeks before elections, and there profusely buying and treating with spirituous liquor.

Resolved, unanimously, That as a part of the people, as friends to our Republican Institutions, as friends to morality and good order in society, we do sincerely and humbly entreat and solicit our fellow citizens to unite with us in checking and opposing this baneful practice.

Signed by all the Jury.

Mr. William Albertson, late editor and proprietor of the Elizabeth City Star, has relinquished the establishment to his son, Benjamin Albertson. The paper is enlarged to a royal size; and promises additional usefulness to its patrons, and increased profits to its proprietor.

A man by the name of Thoma Kierman, sometime last year, after having defrauded the good people of New Brunswick (N. Jersey) out of about \$8000, decamped, went to New-York, caused an affecting account of his own death, by drowning, to be published in the Evening Post, the more effectually to check the pursuit of the suffering New Brunswickers; shipped aboard a vessel bound to Letran, in Ireland—where he was arrested lately, and will be brought back, to be dealt with as directed by the laws in such case made and provided.

Richard Hines, Esq. is announced in the Washington (N. C.) Recorder, as a candidate to represent that district (composed of the counties of Beaufort, Edgecomb, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrel and Washington,) in the next Congress of the United States. T. H. Hall, is also a candidate.

A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, has been declared, for the last six months, which was made payable at the principal bank on Monday, the 6th inst. and at the several branches fifteen days thereafter.

The citizens of Warrenton, in this state, gave a public dinner, on the 28th ult. to William Miller, Esq. previous to his departure, as Charge des Affaires from the United States to the Republic of Guatemala, at which about 50 gentlemen were present.

At the last term of the Superior Court for Halifax county, in this state, a civil suit, Gregory vs. Hooker's administrator, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, one dollar damages, which had been fifteen years in court; the costs and expenses of suit were estimated at two thousand dollars! Oh! there's a glorious satisfaction in going to law!

"Admirer's" extatic effusion looks better in manuscript than it would in type—vide the following lines of it, verb. et lit.

Oh! lovely Martha may a youth, Constrained by beauty, urged by truth, Disclose the secret of a breast, Whose anxious spirit cannot rest.

Now we so much dislike to become the divulger of "secrets," that we cannot consent to disturb that which seems once to have reposed in the "breast" of an Admirer—his name appears resolute under any further concealment.

THE RALEIGH MAIL.

Failed to arrive on Tuesday last: by this mail, most of our papers and letters from the north and east are received, consequently its failure is the source of a good deal of disappointment and vexation to our citizens. Its non-arrival last week was the more provoking, as there was a clear sky over head, and a complete Bowling Green under foot. We are told, however, that Deep River (which appears as much an obstacle to the transportation of the mail, as the Red Sea was to the march of Pharaoh and the Egyptian host) was so swelled, that it could not be ferried.

THE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 2.

Cotton, 25 a 27 cts. Bacon, 6 1/2 a 7 1/4. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 23. Corn, 6 1/2 a 7. Flour, 4 1/2 a 5. Iron, 6. Molasses, 7 1/2 a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5.

Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 23.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 87 1/2, stained do. 35 to 45; Maine and Santee, 55 to 65; short staple, 25 a 32 cts.; Whiskey, 28 a 29; Bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 26 a 29; Coffee Prime Green, 19 a 21. Inf. to good, 17 a 18. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 a 3 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3 1/2 a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 7 a 9 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—During the past week, up to Friday Uplands was extremely dull, and sales could not be effected at less than one cent per pound reduction on previous rates; holders being unwilling to submit to this, very little was done.—The accounts received by the *Amethyst*, gave new life to the market on Friday morning, and several thousand bags changed hands, chiefly for export, at 26 a 32 cts, principally at 28 a 29 cts for middling to very good; some very prime lots, in square bales, were sold at 32 cts, and the same quality in round bags at 30, a 31 cts. In the afternoon of Friday, the demand subsided in some measure, and continued slack on Saturday—still factors continue firm in their demands, and no further decline at present is anticipated.

Married.

In Wilkes county, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Morse, Mr. Landey R. White, of Fredell county, to Miss Rebecca Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. James Fletcher.

Died.

At his residence in this county, about 5 miles from this place, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, Capt. John Howard, in the 75th year of his age. He was a staunch whig and a soldier during the struggle of our fathers for a political existence, from '76 to '83; he buckled on his armor, and bared his breast to the storm of war that howled through our country at that gloomy and portentous period. Thus are those men, from whom we inherit the blessings of republican institutions, dropping into the grave; and soon we may, with melancholy truth, exclaim in the language of divinity, "Our fathers, where are they?"

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult. Mr. Samuel Harris, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of said county. He died in the 87th year of his age, after a lingering sickness of five weeks and four days. He died as a christian, supported by an unshaken and well-grounded hope of eternal bliss and happiness. He has left an aged widow, many sons and daughters, and a large circle of friends and neighbors, to mourn their irreparable loss. He was the peace, friendship and reconciliation to society. He died, as he lived, much beloved by all who knew him. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the latter end of that man is peace."

In Lincoln county, very suddenly, on the 15th ult. the Rev. Daniel Asbury, in the 64th year of his age.

A pair of Saddle-Bags

WAS found on the bench before the subscriber's store, early on Wednesday morning, the 25th ult: they contain articles of clothing, and part of an account book. The owner is desired to call, pay for this advertisement, and take them away. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, June 2d, 1825.

By Saturday's Mail.

Gen. La Fayette, dined at Brownsville, Penn. on the 26th ult. On the 27th he visited Mr. Gallatin at New Geneva, and intended remaining there two or three days; from there he intended to proceed directly to Pittsburgh; and from Pittsburgh it is said he will take the direction of the lakes, and proceed down the New York canal.

John Murphy, Esq. is a candidate for Governor of Alabama. Clement C. Clay is a candidate to represent the northern district of that state in the next Congress, in opposition to the old member, Gabriel Moore. Esq. R. E. B. Baylor, member of the middle district, in opposition to the old member, Col. McKee.

RALEIGH, JUNE 7.

Yesterday, the Honorable George F. Badger, presented to the Governor the resignation of his office as one of the Judges of the Superior Court, which was accepted by his Excellency.

We learn that the Judge has resigned, with a view of resuming the practice of the law in the Supreme Court, and the Courts of the neighboring counties, and will for that purpose, establish himself in this city. Register.

Calvin Willey, Esq. has been chosen a United States Senator from Connecticut, in place of Mr. Lanman, whose term of service expired at the last session. Several ineffectual attempts had been made, the two branches of the Legislature disagreeing in their nominations—the House adhering to Mr. Willey, and the Senate to Mr. Lanman; the senate at length concurred in the election of Mr. Willey.

The Indianapolis Gazette gives an account of a singular phenomenon which appeared in that State on the 20th of April. About 8 o'clock, A. M. a heavy sound, like a discharge of artillery, was heard, apparently descending from the Heavens. This was followed by something like a discharge of musketry, firing in defile and in regular succession. An intermission of a moment then took place, which was succeeded by a long and distinct roll, as correct as the roll of a drum, and accompanied by something like a *feu de jete*. The sounds are said to have been heard in towns fifty miles apart; and the evidences of the fact are stated to be some of the most respectable citizens of Indiana. Nat. Jour.

South Yadkin Bridge.

THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by the County Court to inspect, and reject or accept, the new Bridge across the South Yadkin, having yesterday visited the Bridge, feel gratified in announcing to the public that it will be completed by the 2nd day of July.

On that day, the Commissioners will again meet for the purpose of receiving the Bridge from Mr. Lemly, the contractor; when, it is hoped, that as many of the citizens of the county as can spare time from their accustomed avocations, will assemble there to see whether their money has been squandered in erecting another useless skeleton of a Bridge, or judiciously expended on a fabric that will adorn the county, facilitate the immense intercourse between the fertile section of country above, and that below the river, and long stand a monument of the public spirit that caused its erection, and of the faithfulness and skill of our fellow-citizen who built it.

Allen C. Harbin, John Beard, jun.
John McClelland, Robt. Macnamara,
David McGuire, John Scott,
John Linn, Dan'l. Heller,
June 9, 1825. 463 Commissioners.

An Umbrella Lost.

WAS left in the Court-House, on Sunday before last, the 5th inst. a new deep blue silk Umbrella, with an ivory handle. Whoever has it in possession, will please return it to the subscriber, and receive the thanks of its owner. SAMUEL LEMLEY.

Salisbury, June 9, 1825. 364

Coach Making Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public at large, that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, next house north-east of the Jail; where they will be prepared to execute any Job in their line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep, Pannel and Stick

Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

of as neat quality as any ever made in the place. Any kind of Carriages can be had by applying to the subscribers; and they hope by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairs of any kind will be done in a neat and handsome style. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's humble servants.

WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, June 9th, 1825. 62

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on the 4th of December last, an apprentice boy bound to me by his father to learn the Taylor's trade, about 19 or 20 years of age, by the name of Franklin Alexander; he is of a small stature, fond of playing puppet-show, drinking drams and idleness; making petty trades rather than attend to his business; this is to notify Azza Alexander, his father said apprentice, of his escape, and to inform that he will not allow a reward of two dollars, and all reasonable expense, if lodged in the jail of Concord, so that I may get him again; at the same time I forewarn all persons from harboring him, giving him meat or drink, or employing him either at his trade or any other business, under the severest penalties and punishment of the law. GEORGE KLUTZ.

Concord, June 2, 1825. 263

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, on the 24th of March last, a negro man, named BOB. The owner requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff. Lexington, May 27th. 362

The Muse.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THIS IS LOVE.

To sigh for hours at Beauty's feet,
To start when rival steps draw near,
With ardent warmth her glance to meet,
And pour soft flatteries in her ear,
To kneel, till won by fairer forms
And brighter eyes, and then forsake,
And while new hope, new fancy warms,
To leave her trusting heart to break:
This passion haunts our earthly span,
This is the wavering love of Man!
To court no gaze, no vow beside,
To hold through life an holy truth,
Which firmest proves when deepest tried,
And like the diamond's sparkling light
Can hallow palaces illumine,
Yet shines more cheering and more bright
In scenes of darkness and of gloom:
This faith descends from realms above,
This, this is Woman's changeless love!

BEAUTY—BY SHAKESPEARE.

Beauty is but a vain, a fleeting good,
A shining gloss, that fadeth suddenly,
A flower that dies when almost in the bud,
A brittle glass, that breaketh presently,
A fleeting good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour.
As goods, when lost, are wondrous seldom found,
As fading gloss, no rubbing can excite,
As flowers, when dead, we trample on the ground,
As broken glass, no cement can unite,
So beauty blemished once, is ever lost,
In spite of physic, painting, pains and cost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. STOCKTON and KING PETER.

It is well known, that the first colony of free blacks which was planted by the American Colonization Society on the coast of Africa, was badly located, and that there was danger for some time that this circumstance would occasion an abandonment of the whole enterprise, when, at length, Captain Stockton was sent out with full powers from the Government and the Society, to make new arrangements. Capt. S. learned at a European settlement, that Cape Montserado had long been considered by Europeans as a desirable place for a colony, but the people, who held it sacred to the Great Spirit, had prevented any settlement there. It was supposed, therefore, that all attempts to purchase it would be in vain. Capt. S. resolved notwithstanding, to make the experiment. He anchored off the Cape in 1821, having previously procured an English mulatto by the name of Mills, to act as his interpreter. Peter Gourley, the principal king in these parts, was notified of his arrival, and came down from his strong town, 20 miles in the interior, presuming that the vessel had come to trade for slaves. Capt. S. however, soon informed him of the real object of his visit. The king appeared to listen with great attention to the propositions of Capt. S. postponing the palaver from day to day, as if he was seriously deliberating upon the subject, but always taking care to require more rum and more tobacco, till at length having got all that he thought he could, he suddenly retired with his interpreters and attendants, leaving the treaty unratified. This conduct was calculated to excite the indignation of Capt. S. and he determined that the treaty which he considered as already virtually made, should be formally ratified by King Peter.

[New York Observer.]

"He inquired," says a writer in the Boston Centinel, "of Mills, his interpreter, if he knew the way to his Majesty's town. It was not possible to reach without a guide through the intricacies of the forest, purposely perplexed, and made difficult of access, for the sake of security against the man-stealers who visited him occasionally for the purpose of trading.

"Capt. Stockton took the resolution to follow King Peter to his capital, unarmed and unattended, except by Mr. Ayres, (the Society's new agent,) and his interpreter. After pursuing the beach for a few miles, they struck off into the woods, and with no little difficulty, threaded the mazes of a deep and tangled forest from daylight till about 11 o'clock, when they entered the town, to the great surprise of the inhabitants who crowded around them by thousands. After some time, King Peter appeared in state. A guard, with a blunderbuss, preceded him; an umbrella was held over his head by another; and a third held up his long train. He was covered splendidly with a variety of trappings, and behind him was a guard of twenty or thirty men armed with muskets, and the whole male population seemed possessed of the same weapon. A seat somewhat raised was furnished with a bench: the king took the right; Capt. Stockton sat near; next to him the interpreter; and Mr. Ayres at the other extremity. On their taking their seats, the people sat down in successive circles around them.

"The king's interpreter was friendly to Capt. Stockton, but Mills was treacherous. Capt. Stockton told King Peter that he had come to know why he had left him without fulfilling his promise. And he had come without arms and men to protect him, for the Great Spirit was his protection. And King Peter Gourley having in the name of the Great Spirit, agreed to the treaty, and having received rum and tobacco, must fulfil the contract. This conversation occupied almost half an hour; when after a talk of some length between Peter and Mills, Captain Stockton perceived from their nods, winks, and altered countenances, that something was going wrong, and soon after, as if by signal, the whole population sprung on their feet and uttered tremendous yells. The friendly interpreter cried out to Capt. Stockton, 'tis the war cry.' Immediately, sensible of his danger, he drew a concealed pistol from his belt, and as the king was rising put it to his head. With the other hand he pointed another at the head of Mills, and bade him sit still. Then, while the weapon in his right still threatened his trembling Majesty, he raised his left hand and his eyes to heaven. Overawed, the whole populace sunk upon the ground again, and the king to his throne. All was silent. Sternly reproaching Mills for his treachery, (for a moment more and they would have murdered him,) Stockton bade him neither rise nor speak, upon penalty, if he did either, of being instantly shot. Then beckoning to the friendly interpreter, he said to King Peter, with his characteristic decision, that it was base and dishonourable in a king to forfeit his promise: and that if he dared to think of making war with him, the Great Spirit would take vengeance on him and all his town; that his people in the ship would come and avenge their king; and finally, that unless he and all his kings came down to the shore and finished the treaty, the Great Spirit would make him the instrument of his punishment. King Peter was too much surprised at this intrepidity to doubt the high commission under which Capt. Stockton had acted, and he accordingly promised to ratify the treaty on the morrow, with all his great men.

"Early in the afternoon, and before the horde could change their minds, Capt. S. ordered Mills to proceed rapidly towards the ship and without speaking, or deviating from the path, on peril of his life. At evening he reached the vessel.

"The excitement of mind, arising from such an exigency of self-command, is perhaps more exhausting when the cause is past, than can be conceived; aggravated too, as in this instance, by so long a march. And Stockton, when he threw himself into his cot, felt that he had completed the most extraordinary day of his life. The exertions of battle in defending his country on shore, and the successful pursuit of pirates on the deep, however glorious and trying are those qualities which characterize the profession of arms, were nothing in excitement compared to those few moments of conscious danger and intense decision, in which, by means of a sublime presence of mind, and the rare courage of an appeal to the protection of the Great Spirit, he controlled a surrounding crowd of savage foes. With this additional glory to his name, he thus secured on terms of fair purchase, the only spot, perhaps, on the coast of Africa, that would have been favourable to the success of the benevolent purpose of the Colonization Society.

CURIOSITY.

While some workmen were splitting staves in the town of Royaltown, in this state, last week, a live frog was found in the timber six inches from the outside. The tree was perfectly sound, excepting the space occupied by the frog, which was just wide enough to admit its body. The number of grains between where the frog lay and the bark of the tree was thirty. The frog appeared lively, and evinced considerable joy on its release from confinement by the free use of his limbs, which had been held so long in "du-rance vile." N. Y. paper.

A Paris paper contains the following article: "Signor Gulmini, formerly Maître de Chapelle to Pope Benedict 14th, died lately in the neighbourhood of Parma, aged 138 years. This is the first instance of a musician having reached that advanced age.

A member of Mr. Pinckney, written by the Editor of this Journal, and published in it some months ago, was transplanted into Phillip's Monthly Magazine, where it appeared as an original article. Crossing the Atlantic a second time, it came out in our Museum, extracted from the London Journal. In this form it travelled to Washington, where it was again published, with suitable commendations on the liberality of Phillips, and the discernment of the Editor of the Museum. This is a brief history of an article; and it is not a little remarkable that such mistakes should occur respecting the original source of the only biographical sketch of one of the most distinguished men our country has produced.

Petrified wood. (wood changed to stone.) An excessive drought in 1800 displayed to view on the bottom of the Mississippi river, near Natchez, a flat of more than 100 paces wide, which was probably never before visible to human eyes. On this flat were to be seen trunks of trees in a complete state of petrification, bearing no marks of timber but the form. On the same flat lie thousands of bodies, of all sizes from the bulk of walnuts to that of large pots, which have the appearance of stone. Petrified trunks and branches of trees are often found in other states.

SLEEP AND SUPPER EATING.

Some cannot sleep if they eat any supper, and certainly the lighter this meal is the better. Others need not put on their night caps, if they do not first bribe their stomachs to good behaviour by a certain quantity of bread and cheese, and beer, &c. and go to bed almost immediately after. As to the wholesomeness of a solid supper, per se, we do not think it advisable, and we know it is often the most comfortable meal among middle classes of society, who have as large a share of health as any. We caution bad sleepers to beware how they indulge in the habit of exciting sleep by taking any of the preparations of opium; they are all injurious to the stomach, and often inconvenient in their effects upon the bowels. Medical Adviser.

SORE BACKS.

Major Long, in his "Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River" lately published, says—"Our horses were sometimes chafed by the saddle. After having tried many applications, we found none that succeeded so well as white lead moistened with milk. After we had left the settlements, sweet oil was used as a substitute for milk. Whenever the application was made in the early stages of the wound, we have found it to be very efficacious. Two ounces of white lead sufficed for the whole of our party, during more than a month.

A captain at Philadelphia went into a store to borrow a rake to get some coals together, which had been scattered on the wharf. The merchant looking round upon his clerks, said, "I have a number, but doubt whether they would do. The captain took the pun, and observed, I suppose they would not wish to be hauled over the coals.

A short time previous to the last election, says the New-York Spectator a great calf of a fellow was seen running about the streets of a neighboring village, with his thumb in his mouth, bawling out "I will go to the legislature; it is my turn to go, and I will go. He (meaning his opponent) has used me like a rascal. The understanding was, that I should give him the support of my town last year, and this year he promised to stay at home, and get his town to vote for me, and to take turns, and now he won't do it, gaul darn him. It's a plaguey shame, and I'll be darn'd if I don't go, for it is my turn, so now, then." New-York Spectator.

It is better to be laughed at than ruined; better to have a wife, who, like Martial's Mamura, cheapens every thing, and buys nothing, than to be impoverished by one whose vanity will purchase every thing, but whose pride will cheapen nothing.

Matrimony.—Tobin, in his Honey Moon, says, "all women are angels before marriage, and that is the reason why husbands so soon wish them in heaven afterwards."

Full grown cucumbers were sold in Philadelphia, on the 14th ult. at twenty-five cents each!!

The Itch.

THIS disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears on wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustules are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed, or sits by the fire, sometimes, indeed, the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and other times with a white scurf or scaly eruption.

For safety, pleasantness, expedition and certainty of cure, for this most disagreeable and tormenting disorder,

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment is recommended as the most effectual remedy. The above Ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed, in any one instance, of effecting a cure, though applied to many thousands. It is free from any disagreeable smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and retailed by his Agents, and every principal Druggist and vendor of Medicine, throughout the United States. Price fifty cents per box, with full directions for using.

Take notice, that each box of Genuine Ointment, has the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt and Abraham R. Jones vs. Joseph Pearson, Charles R. Pearson, Richmond M. Pearson, Giles W. Pearson, John S. Pearson, Isaac Croom and Sarah his wife, William G. Beattie and Eliza his wife, Elizabeth Pearson, widow of Richmond Pearson, jun. dec'd. and her children Laura A. and Sarah E. Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian pendente lite of the infant defendants. Richmond, Giles, John, Laura and Sarah Pearson. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson, inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that the said Joseph Pearson be and appear at the next court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him. SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. c. e. May 21, 1825. 6164

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt, Adm'r. of J. A. Pearson, dec'd. against the executors and heirs at law of Richmond Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian of the infant defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks. That unless the said Joseph Pearson appear at the next court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint, it will be taken pro confesso as to him. SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. c. e. May 21st, 1825. 6164

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Thomas Caple vs. Jesse Martin: original attachment, levied on one side saddle and some feathers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jesse Martin is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, that the defendant appear at our county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday of July next, there and then reply, plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property so levied on condemned accordingly. Witness, Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1825. ISAAC CRATON, Clk. Printers fee \$3. 8168

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. David Greenlee vs. Charles McDowell vs. David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively for three weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly. 3163 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825: sci. fa. Waugh and Finley, to the use of John Finley vs. the heirs of Alexander Brown, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, James Brown, William Brown, John Brown and Thomas Brown, heirs of A. Brown, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the above defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Wilkes county, in the town of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against them. 6166 Test: ROBERT MARTIN, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Prichard: Judicial attachment; James Hud-peth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months. Test: J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. c. Price adv. \$4. 3162

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. John Evans and others vs. Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. It having been suggested to the court, that Charles Dalton one of the defendants in this case hath died, and the court being notified that Sally his widow, and the following of his children and heirs at law, to wit: William Ward and Patsy his wife, William H. Ladd and Nancy his wife, Rebecca Dalton, Minerva Dalton, Sally Dalton, and William D. Dalton, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, requesting the above named widow and heirs at law of said Charles Dalton, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for Stokes county aforesaid at the court-house in Germantown, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and make themselves parties to the suit, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to them. Copy from minutes, 6164 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. c. e.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall: original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery. Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. e. 3169

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825. 3171 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c. e.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand. 3172 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April term, 1825: Alexander F. Russell vs. Marvin Suggs: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L COLEMAN, c. c. e. 3168

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall: original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery. Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. e. 3169

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Test: JNO. MILLER, c. c. e. Price adv. \$4. 3162

An Apprentice

TO the Coach-Making business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to SAM'L LANDER, Coach and Gig Maker. May 9, 1825. 87